



EVERY TUESDAY

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RESTORING A LOST CITY *Splendours of a Stronghold in Canada's Early Days*

ON the bleak eastern shore of Cape Breton Island Miss Katharine McLennan, a Canadian archaeologist, is reconstructing a lost city of France—Louisburg, a stronghold which to England recalls memories of the daring of James Wolfe. Two hundred years ago Louisburg was a proud fortress outpost of France's American Empire, with massive walls built of Caen stone and having five thousand people within its hundred acres. In importance it was second only to Quebec itself.

To build Louisburg in the eighteenth century, when the European pioneers were racing to plant their flags on the American continent, occupied the closest attention of the French Louis XV, who sent his cleverest outlanders across the Atlantic and poured out a golden stream of money to support them.

Paved With Gold

Miss McLennan's city will lack the busy colourful life of Louis XV's day. In fact, all she can do now that Louisburg has become a Canadian National Memorial is to build an exact model of Louisburg and to organise the excavations on the original site so that some of the past splendours can be revealed.

So much money was spent on this fortress city that Louis said: "The streets must be paved with gold. I expect to wake some morning and see the walls rising above the horizon." The cod fishing industry of Cape Breton had to contribute huge sums to the new stronghold facing the Atlantic Ocean.

Louis XV believed that it would be an impregnable protection for the French possessions in Canada. So the immense walls surrounding the city went up, complete with gun casements. It was the Gibraltar of America, the Maginot Line which could never be conquered. So believed the French, as inside Louisburg they lived the life of a gay French garrison, much to the disgust of the New Englanders, farther to the south of the wild coasts of Cape Breton.

These New Englanders kept their eye on Louisburg, and in 1745, when their Motherland was

fighting France in Europe and India, they decided to try their hand at a siege of Louisburg. It was one of those daring, amateurish expeditions which men of British blood have excelled in. Led by one of their judges, Colonel William Pepperell, and aided by a British squadron under Commodore Peter Warren, four thousand of them sailed up to Louisburg—farmers, fishermen, and traders, eager to attack the evil city which was not only a military but a moral danger to the growing New England colonies. Under a banner embroidered with the words "Never despair, Christ is with us," these amateur soldiers toiled through woods and swamps, hauling up huge cannon through the mud, and began to assault the massive walls.

For 46 days they attacked Louisburg from land and sea until the conditions inside became so bad that proud Louisburg surrendered. William Pepperell was made a baronet, the only New Englander ever to receive this title, and Warren was promoted rear-admiral. Within two years, however, the fortress city was back again in French hands, having been exchanged for Madras in the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; its brilliant life returned, and its power as a French stronghold was re-doubled.

Wolfe's Grenadiers

So when the Seven Years War broke out in 1756 Britain herself made plans to assault Louisburg, and this time not only to take it but to destroy it. Over a hundred ships sailed to the siege, bearing an army of 14,000 commanded by

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A One-Man Expedition

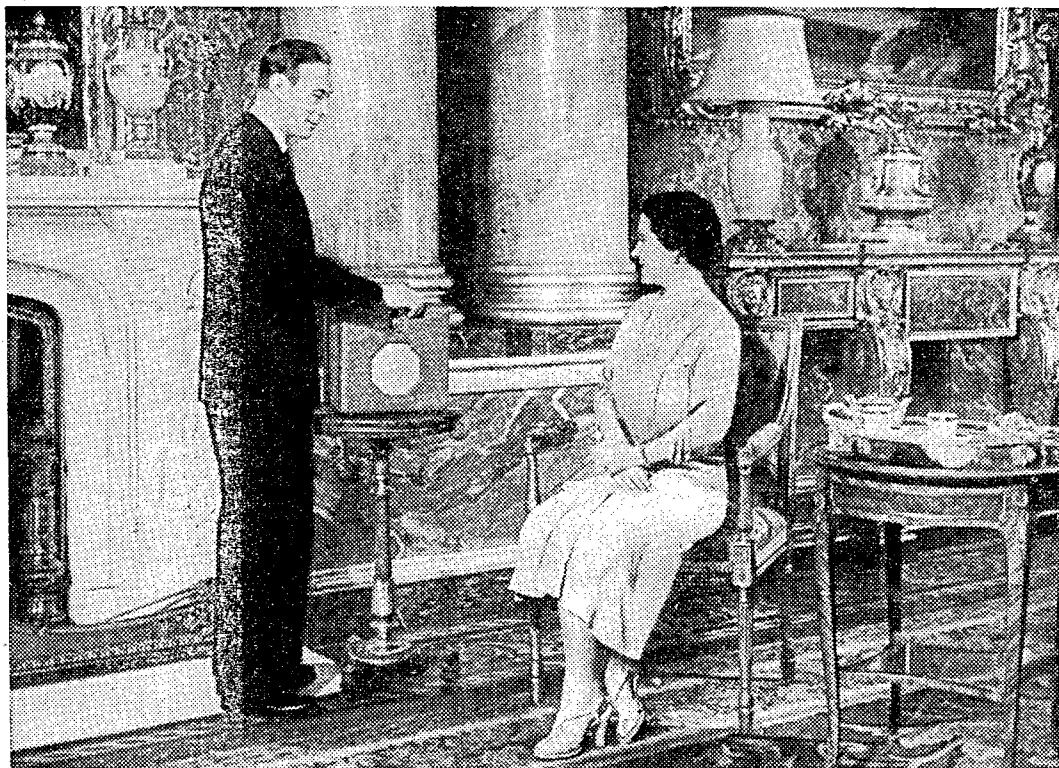
THIS young scientist, David Ritson, aged 23, of Hampstead, is seen here setting out on a great adventure. He is leaving London, bound for the Jungfrau Glacier in the Swiss Alps.

He has prepared to lower himself, with a rope ladder, 60 feet into the glacier in order to leave some photographic plates exposed there. These plates will register cosmic ray particles, and they will be collected by other expeditions later in the year. Other plates are being exposed at lower levels so that information about cosmic ray particles at heights up to 11,000 feet may be obtained.

Young Mr Ritson's expedition has been backed by the universities of Oxford, Bristol, and Brussels.



THE HAPPY COUPLE AT HOME



On April 26, 1923, the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon were married in Westminster Abbey. On Monday next, as the King and Queen, they celebrate their Silver Wedding; and this new photograph shows them together in Buckingham Palace. See page 4

LOST CITY—Contd

General Amherst, whose right-hand man was 31-year-old James Wolfe. It was, indeed, Wolfe who led the disembarkation on a nearby beach, plunging into the sea at the head of his grenadiers, climbing the cliff, and attacking the nearest battery with the bayonet. The defenders fled back to the fortress and the siege had begun, but thanks to the energy of Wolfe it lasted only seven weeks. Wolfe was sent home with dispatches, to return a year later to begin his great campaign against Quebec, where in death and victory he won immortal fame.

As to Louisburg, soldiers toiled for six months with pick and shovel hurling down the great blocks of stone and dismantling the forts. Many of the finest buildings in Halifax were built out of Louisburg's stones, as well as many farmers' barns. The once proud city was laid open to the cold Atlantic winds, and the sea birds began to nest in its ruins. Grass filled up the streets, and an air of melancholy desolation lay round the crumbling walls.

New Life For Louisburg

But now Louisburg is taking on new life. Since 1928 it has been a Canadian Historic Site, and the devoted work of Miss McLennan in unearthing the streets, cleaning the wells and labelling the exact sites of the famous buildings is giving visitors an idea of what Louisburg was like. The name of France and the famous king who lost an empire and its guardian city is saluted again along the shores of Cape Breton.

The Salamander Takes a Holiday

ONE morning recently, 13-year-old Donald Richards, a keen naturalist, was crossing the road at Camberley in Surrey, when he saw a lizard-like creature. It was a salamander.

Donald held out a gloved finger. The salamander made no attempt to bite it, so Donald put it in a bag. He reported his find and learned that the creature had escaped eighteen months previously, in October 1946, from the collection of Major Maxwell Knight, a local naturalist.

Major Knight told a CN contributor that the salamander probably hibernated through the severe winter of 1946-47. In the warm weather it would have found an abundance of insects for food.

The salamander has four sprawling legs and a long tail. It belongs to the same class as the frog, toad, and newt, being closely related to the newt. The Camberley salamander's exploit is believed by naturalists to be unique in Britain.

Few species of salamanders exceed six inches in length and five ounces in weight, but in the mountain streams of Japan and China live specimens that sometimes grow to a length of five feet and weigh over 90 pounds.

Up to 1945 the London Zoo aquarium had a salamander which was sent there soon after the aquarium opened in 1924, when it measured 3 feet 1 inch. This giant salamander was discovered in the Botanical Gardens of Hong Kong in 1923.

It is the habit of giant salamanders to dwell concealed in dark, submerged holes of river banks, and the Hong Kong specimen probably would have

continued to keep his existence a secret but for a great storm which washed him out of his retreat and landed him in the Botanical Gardens.

In his autobiography, Benvenuto Cellini tells of a strange belief about the fire or spotted salamander. He says that one day when he was sitting with his father before the fire, they suddenly saw a salamander basking among the flames.

They both saw it plainly, but the father, being an educationist of firm views, gave the boy a sound box on the ear so that he might remember the salamander for ever! The fire was an extraordinary place for a salamander, Professor J. Arthur Thomson has pointed out, but the superstition lingered long that the creature's clamminess "enabled it to endure great heat and even to extinguish the flames."

THE ROOSEVELT SPIRIT

"We may not understand all that the Russian people do, and they obviously don't understand us," said Mr Shinwell not long ago, "for Soviet Russia is still emerging from the barbaric conditions traditional to that country and associated with the Tsarist regime."

How vital it is that the nations should get to know each other was emphasised by Mrs Roosevelt recently. She said her husband believed we must have understanding and sympathy with the points of view of other peoples, and in the end he thought we could create a lasting bond among men of many nations, in spite of their differences.

EUROPE GETTING TO WORK AGAIN

The Nation's £ s d

A GLEAM of light to Europeans anxious to see the end of their economic troubles is to be found in a very interesting report recently published by the Economic Commission for Europe, which consists of experts appointed by UNO.

The report deals with countries on both sides of the "iron curtain," and the general impression which it gives of European economy—that is to say, of our ways of getting food, shelter, and clothing—is that the situation is better than might have been expected. For, in spite of the ravages of the war, all countries other than Germany and Italy have actually restored production more quickly than after the 1914-1918 war.

The case of Germany is, of course, exceptional. Her unhappy state is due mainly to the disagreement existing between the occupying Powers. The worst hit are the German heavy industries. At the end of last year, for example, the large German machine-building factories which played such an important role in building up the industries of a large part of

Europe produced a bare quarter of what they did in 1938. The same failure applies to steel, without which there can be no recovery either of Germany or of the countries she ravaged.

The real difficulty here, of course, is how to allow Germany to produce machines without making her dangerous. Yet there is little doubt that, unless German economy is restored, the recovery of other European countries will be delayed.

Effect of German Poverty

But the poverty of German economy has had an indirect effect on her neighbours. Germany having lost her importance as an exporting country, her place as a trader with other European nations has been taken by the United States and the USSR. Naturally there is a great difference between the Russian and German kinds of exports to European countries. While German exports consisted mainly of manufactured goods, Russia is sending to her European customers mostly food and raw materials. This, in the opinion of the report, will undoubtedly stimulate the rise of native industries in those countries, whereas Germany's pre-war exports had exactly the opposite effect—the slowing down of their industrial progress, particularly in Eastern Europe.

It is true that the industrialisation of Eastern Europe is still a long way away. To become an industrial nation not only machines and factories but skilled workers are essential, and this part of Europe has as yet very few skilled workers.

Against this background it is a striking and memorable point that in this report the experts stress the fact that there is no evidence that this increase of trade with the Soviet Union will mean a reduction in the volume of Central and Eastern Europe's trade with Western Europe and countries overseas.

Praise For Britain

As far as Britain is concerned the general impressions of the report are extremely encouraging. It shows that this country is doing well, and that it is leading the Continent in recovery. The United Kingdom and, on a much smaller scale, Finland, are the only two countries whose exports are higher and whose imports are lower than in 1938. Britain, together with Ireland, Norway, and Sweden, shares also the distinction of higher industrial and agricultural output than in the days before the war.

Our present policy of strict rationing, of cuts in consumption, of high taxation, must for most of us be tiresome and difficult to bear, but it is bringing benefits to our country as a whole, even though we shall have to wait quite a while to see the full fruits. For our sacrifices and exertions in these hard times we have received high praise from the Economic Commission for Europe—and this independent tribute should give each one of us a good heart.

FROM now until July we shall hear a lot about the Budget as it emerges from the chrysalis of Sir Stafford Cripps's first Budget speech into the butterfly of the Finance Bill, which must become law before Parliament "breaks up" for its holiday.

In many ways it is a "butterfly" Budget. From it we get the impression of rainbow colours, of the happiness of the butterfly's brief existence in the sun. But we also feel that this butterfly came to life in a storm and must find some way of weathering it until the sun breaks through the clouds.

The Finance Bill, when it is complete, will be not just an Act of Parliament but a symbol of the British people's will to ride the economic crisis.

Aid from the European Recovery Plan will help to stave us over the time of uncertainty. It will give us a "macintosh." Without it we should have gone really hungry—unable to buy raw materials for our factories and therefore unable to sell exports for food.

No Luxuries

This we have been spared—at present. But the form of Sir Stafford's speech is a constant reminder that such dangers cannot be wished away by putting clauses into an Act. We must brace ourselves to the storm. As the Chancellor said: "We must make sure of our necessities and we shall not be able to indulge in luxuries."

Well, there is the cloud. Now for the silver lining. Sir Stafford is legislating to give us more enjoyment in our work and make it easier to get useful recreation and the pursuit of culture. He recognises that millions of taxpayers are doing really monotonous jobs and need an antidote.

Apart from anything else, we have accumulated over the past two centuries a national debt of the stupendous proportions—including the American Loan—of £24,000,000,000. On this we pay £500,000,000 interest every year—nearly double the Budget surplus which Sir Stafford expects to get next year.

That is only one reason why all must work harder. To encourage workers the Chancellor has given various income-tax reliefs, one of them designed to attract more women into industry, especially in the textile areas which earn dollars from exports.

Good Things

These are "incentives" to higher production. They correct what economists call the "dis-incentive"—that is, discouraging—effect of high tax rates on money earned by extra effort.

Not everybody, of course, likes all of the Budget—the "special contribution" to be levied on surtax payers is much disliked by some people. But everybody applauds Sir Stafford's decision to reduce entertainments duty on theatres, concerts, circuses, sports, and other social pastimes, and to exempt rural entertainments where population is low.

Finally, the new half-rate of tax for motor-cars and motor-cycles which will now come out to enjoy Mr Gaitskill's "standard" petrol ration will also find its place among the good things in the Finance Act.

WORLD NEWS REEL

PIGS CAN FLY. From Blackbushe airport, Surrey, recently, 24 calves and 14 pigs left by air for Kenya. Their plane carried feeding stuff and 40 gallons of water for the first stage of their flight.

The Cunard-White Star liner Queen Elizabeth now calls at Cherbourg on her Atlantic voyages. This was a regular custom of Atlantic liners before the war.

It is estimated that the whaling season in the Antarctic has been the best for nine years.

RISE FOR MOUNTIES. A pay rise of 3s 6d a day for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is their first for 15 years.

The Wyatt Earp, the Australian Antarctic exploration ship, has returned to Melbourne after a cruise of 7000 miles. Her commander reported that a larger ship would be needed for further exploration.

Britain is to contribute up to £300,000 to help the Malta Government to maintain food subsidies.

GOOD FRIENDS. At Rio de Janeiro not long ago, the ship's company of HMS Snipe, which was returning from an Antarctic voyage, were lavishly entertained by the Brazilians.

HOME NEWS REEL

RICH FEW. There are 55 people in Britain with incomes of over £100,000 a year, compared with 77 in 1941.

Lunchtime concerts at Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, are called "Bach With a Bite."

At Nook Colliery, Astley, Lancashire, an underground train drawn by a Diesel engine has been installed. It can carry 144 men in six minutes over a distance to the coal face that takes 40 minutes to walk.

TWAS EVER THUS. Mr Austin Smith of Earsham, Norfolk, who celebrated his 103rd birthday not long ago, can remember when people grumbled because Income Tax was two-pence in the pound.

The new lifeboat at St Ives, Cornwall, weighs eight tons, and can travel 100 miles at its full speed of seven knots without refuelling.

A two-year-old goose of March, Cambridgeshire, has laid a 12½-ounce egg and six more of 8 ounces. The normal weight is 5 ounces.

GOOD WORK! In January this year, Britain's total industrial production was about 14 per cent above that of January last year.

The Cierva Company are making a helicopter called the Skeeter, to be sold for less than £2000. It weighs 1200 lbs when fully laden.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

AUSTRIAN VISIT. Six patrols of British Scouts are to attend camps in Austria this summer in return for the hospitality extended to the 75 Austrian Scouts who visited Britain last year.

Birkenhead is holding a Scout Exhibition from May 1 to 8 at the Y.M.C.A. building. It is hoped that 25,000 people will visit the exhibition, marking the 40th anniversary of the Scout Movement.

Senior Scout Derek Vincent of the 26th Shrewsbury Group, has been awarded the Scout Gilt Cross for an attempt to rescue a girl who was being carried away by an exceptionally strong current in the River Severn.

General F. R. R. Bucher, a British officer, is to remain as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army for some time longer.

Serving on the Tanganyika Legislative Council are an African school teacher and three African chiefs.

AID CHIEF. Mr Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, has been appointed Administrator of the European Recovery Programme.

In South Africa, 300,000 badges made at the Mint, Pretoria, to commemorate the Royal Silver Wedding, are being sold at 2s 6d each in aid of the Food Parcels for Britain Fund.

A huge firework set-piece depicting the Battle of El Alamein was displayed recently on the beach at Ostend as part of the celebrations at the conferring of the Freedom of Ostend on Lord Montgomery.

Britain, the United States, and France have supported the application of Italy and Transjordan to be members of the United Nations.

An underground newspaper has been circulated in Prague for the first time since the German occupation. It is called *Přideme* (We are coming!) and calls on Democrats to restore Masaryk's republic.

The G.P.O. has called attention to the fact that more than 40,000 underpaid letters for places in Europe are posted in Britain every week.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT. An Isle of Wight Angling Society is to present a cup to the teller of the best fishing story.

During Chelsea's Civic Week in May a masque reviving the Chelsea of Charles I's time is to be presented in the grounds of St Wilfred's Convent, Cale Street.

Two broken halves of an ancient human skull, auctioned in London and bought by the London Museum, were 200,000 years old, the remains of the Baker's Hole Man, found in Kent.

ADVENTURE. While trying to photograph a peregrine's nest, two members of Weymouth Sailing Club were marooned for four hours on a beach encircled by unscalable cliffs.

Bridlington, Yorkshire. Town Council has decided to spend £264 on roses to line all their roads.

The first new post-war school at Folkestone is to be made of aluminium.

LOOK OUT! Last February 305 people were killed on the roads. 189 pedestrians lost their lives, and 35 of these—mostly children and old people—were killed through stepping into the road when their view was blocked by a stationary vehicle.

WELCOME. At Corsham in Wiltshire, where families of European Voluntary Workers are in camp, it was proposed to start special Guide Companies. Instead, however, the girls, from Baltic countries, have been welcomed into local companies.

When the football activities of the 24th Nottingham Boys Brigade Company came to a standstill owing to lack of a ground, the Officer Commanding R.A.F. Station, Newton, placed a soccer pitch at their disposal.

Y.H.A. The membership of the Youth Hostels Association in 1947 was 186,930, a record.

THE FINNS AND THE RUSSIANS

LITTLE Finland has made a pact, or treaty, with big Russia, and although it is called a mutual assistance pact, there is little doubt that it was a case of the big man saying to the little man: "Look here, I want you to make an agreement with me," and the little man having but little choice in the matter.

Nevertheless, the terms of the pact are easier for the Finns than was expected.

For example, under this pact, Russia will give military assistance to Finland, if that country is attacked, only after talks on the subject between Russia and Finland. This seems to mean that Russia is not at liberty to send troops into Finland whenever she thinks fit.

Russia has also pledged herself not to interfere in the internal affairs of Finland.

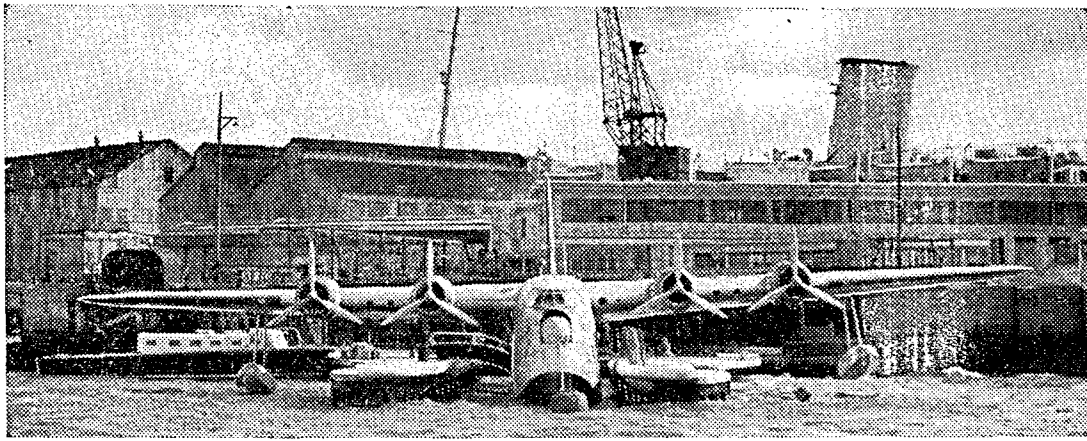
The most gratifying aspect of this pact is that both parties affirm their intention sincerely to participate in all measures towards the maintenance of world peace and security in conformity with the aims of the United Nations.

The Lost Paintings

IN the Song School of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh—Scotland's second largest church and one which may become an art centre for this year's Edinburgh Festival—huge and attractive mural decorations were recently brought to light after being hidden by the dirt and dust of many years.

Painted by Mrs P. A. Traquair between 1889 and 1892, the pictures include the portraits of great figures of the 19th century who interpreted God to man, and illustrations of Bible stories, parables, and allegories. Even the ceiling, when the dirt was cleared away, was found to be brightly decorated with a representation of the night sky.

Mrs Traquair was over 80 years old when she completed the work, an amazing achievement; one of the murals alone is 40 feet long and 10 feet high.



A Ship of the Air in Dock

Southampton has once more become a flying-boat terminal, and this picture shows one of the BOAC craft which again keep company with the great ocean liners in the docks. This Hythe class flying-boat is due to take off for the Persian Gulf.

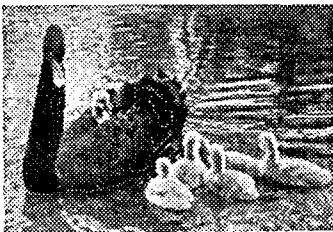
HE WAS THREE TIMES LUCKY

A 15-YEAR-OLD messenger boy of Brighton, who was playing recently on a wall overlooking the Brighton Aquarium, had three lucky escapes in succession.

His first was when he fell off the wall and went through the glass roof of the aquarium without hurting himself seriously; his next was when he managed to grasp the side of the herring tank into which he fell, for he cannot swim. His third, and luckiest, was in falling into the herring tank instead of another a few feet away—which contained alligators, a conger eel, and an octopus!

Widower and Orphans

THIS black swan and his cygnets are making the best of things at the London Zoo where they were sent after mother swan was killed by a fox down in Kent. The two grown-up swans were gifts to Mr Churchill



from the Australian Government, and after the mother swan was killed at his Kent residence, Chartwell, he asked the Zoo to care for the family.

Father swan is doing all he can to be a mother to the little ones.

The Knights of St John

THE other day, in the ancient Chapter Hall at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, the Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, received 29 Knights of Justice and Knights of Grace, each accompanied by his own esquire. The ceremony had not been performed for 12 years.

Wearing a long velvet mantle, with the white cross of St John and gold lions and unicorns embroidered upon it, the Grand Prior gave the Accolade of the Order to those Knights who had not received the Accolade of the Realm.

The Hospital of St John was founded at Jerusalem in 1099 by some Amalfi merchants, who formed a religious order for the purpose of helping pilgrims. Knights of the Order, the oldest in Christian chivalry, undertook to defend the hospital. It was driven from Jerusalem in 1290, went to Cyprus, and afterwards to Rhodes and Malta. The English Order was revived in 1834.

THE LITTLE STORM RIDER

AT Freshwater, Isle of Wight, a storm petrel was recently found dead, and was sent to the York Museum.

This tiny sea-bird, often called by sailors "Mother Carey's Chicken" is rarely seen near the coast, for it spends most of its life far out to sea, only coming ashore to lay and hatch its single white egg in a burrow. It is only six inches long and is black in colour.

VISITS TO THE DOCKS

LONDON'S docks, where the merchant ships of the world come and go, will soon become a subject for school lessons. Each Wednesday and Thursday from early in June until the middle of July, the river steamer Crested Eagle will take school parties from the Tower Pier down the Pool of London to the Royal Victoria and Albert and King George V Docks. Similar trips will take place on Saturday afternoons for the general public.

From July 21 until the middle of September there will be afternoon dock cruises on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Tickets for these cruises will need to be obtained in advance from the Information Office (Cruise Section), Port of London Authority, Trinity Square, London, E C 3.

Industrial Sunday

NEXT Sunday is Industrial Sunday, organised by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, and it is expected that this year the number of churches observing the day will be greater than ever.

Next Sunday, in hundreds of churches throughout our land, the thoughts of the worshippers will be turned to the splendid mission work of the Industrial Christian Fellowship which is carried on among all engaged in industry and agriculture. The ICF seeks to unite all classes in a bond of fellowship and prayer, and it studies how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social, economic, and industrial systems of the world.

THE REFEREE

THE highest honour for any football referee is to officiate at the F A Cup Final at Wembley.

The man who will referee Saturday's great match between Blackpool and Manchester United, is Mr Cyril J. Barrick, of Northampton. Mr Barrick, who has controlled many important matches, including several internationals, is 47 years of age. He refereed his first game in 1925; it was only a junior match, for which he received a fee of one and sixpence.

The Football Association present Final officials with a special whistle, but the referee is also allowed to retain the ball which is used in the match. Mr Barrick could also receive a fee of ten guineas, but he prefers instead to accept a gold medal presented by the F A.

A Living Memorial

WHEN young Italian Waldensian veterans returned from the war, they were anxious to build a war memorial—a memorial which was living and constructive, and not one perpetuating sorrow and bitterness. So, with the help of other Christian Evangelical youth of Italy, and with volunteer labour, they began the construction of a small Alpine village high in the beautiful Waldensian valley of Northern Italy. They called it AGAPE, a Greek word meaning Christian Love, to symbolise their aspiration to put into bricks and mortar their conviction that reconstruction of any kind must be founded on Christian faith. When completed, Agape will offer hospitality to many young

people coming from all directions for conferences, camp-meetings, leadership training courses, and so on.

Already an immense amount of work has been done. The young people who have given of their labour, and the professional workmen who have worked overtime to help them, have made a vast terrace on the side of the mountain, laid the foundations for the community house and dormitories, and begun the drainage system. It is hoped that next summer youth from other countries will participate in the construction of this village which will stand as a monument of peace, achieved by enthusiasm and hard work after a strenuous war.

St Mark's Day

APRIL 25 is St Mark's Day. On that date, according to tradition, this evangelist was martyred at Alexandria while he was Bishop of that city.

Of St Mark's personal association with Our Lord little is known, and it is said that he obtained most of the material for his Gospel from St Peter, whom he accompanied on his first missionary journey. But it is believed that he was the young man in a linen cloth who followed Christ after His Betrayal in Gethsemane.

All kinds of customs, including an all-night vigil, used to be observed in honour of St Mark. On St Mark's Eve, as on All Hallow's Eve and St John's Eve, it was usual for girls to make what was known as a Dumb Cake. Two had to make and bake it, two had to break it in absolute silence, and a third had to put pieces of the cake under the pillows of all three. This was supposed to conjure up dreams of a future lover.

OTHER CINEMAS PLEASE COPY

AT a Wick, Caithness, cinema recently a paper-collecting competition for children was held, the first prize being a free ticket for ten weeks. Boys and girls with barrows and other kinds of vehicles did a great job and brought in large quantities of valuable waste paper.

THEY LIKE OUR CARS

EXPORTS of British cars broke all records last February. The value of our 16,800 cars sold to overseas countries was £4,400,000. As many cars were sent to the United States in the month as were sent there during the whole of 1947; the number was over 1200. Belgium, however, was our best customer for cars among foreign countries. Britain also shipped abroad £1,200,000 worth of tractors in February.

Cyril and the Lambs

A KIND-HEARTED young fellow named Cyril Williams, aged eight, who lives at Gerlan, near the mountains of Snowdonia, had been worried at the grown-ups' talk of new-born lambs half frozen in the snow on the mountains. He decided he would have to do something to help the lambs and so he set off alone to scale the heights of Snowdon and rescue them.

When he did not come home, 75 of the villagers went to look for him. They found Cyril asleep on a rock at a height of 3200 feet and in a temperature below freezing point. He told them he had slithered down a slope, then fallen on the rock. He was not hurt, he said, but very hungry.

His warm heart must have kept out the frost.



Hearing Themselves

Southgate Educational Authorities recently held an exhibition to help boys and girls leaving school to find the right vocations, and here we see some of the youngsters making records for voice control.

The Baluchis Join Pakistan

THE ruler of Kalat—a State of Baluchistan that lies between Pakistan on one side and Persia and Afghanistan on the other—has given up his intention of making Kalat an independent country, and has decided to join the Dominion of Pakistan.

Under British rule this wild and mountainous region consisted of a confederacy of semi-independent chieftains whose head was the Khan of Kalat and who, in his turn, was in treaty relationship with Britain.

When Pakistan became an independent Dominion, the Khan of Kalat dreamed of becoming ruler of an independent State, too. This would have been a very unsatisfactory arrangement for Pakistan; for in Kalat is the Bolan Pass, an important gate-

way through the mountains from Afghanistan into Pakistan and India. Kalat, as an independent country, could only have been a weak State, and its Bolan Pass would have been at the mercy of any future invader of the Indian Peninsula.

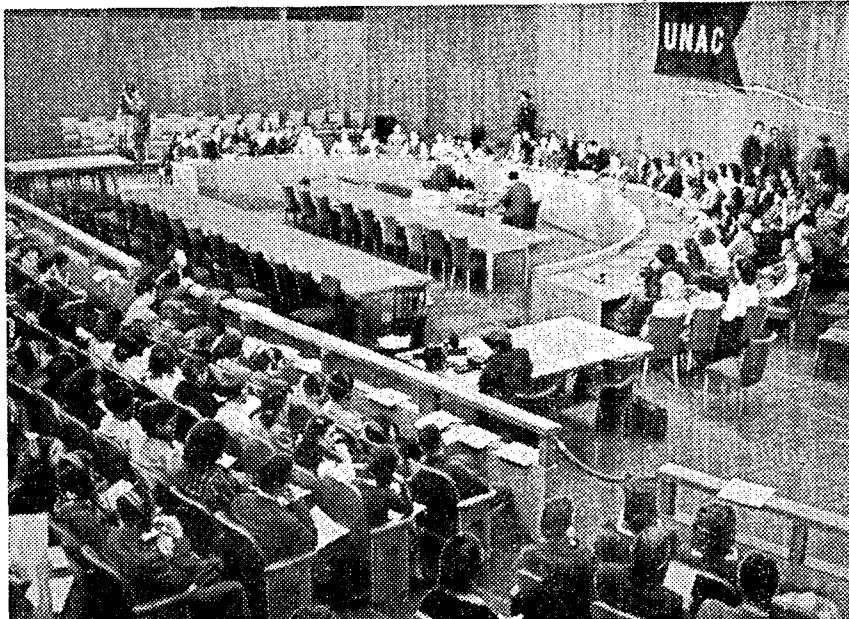
The Pakistan Government rightly insisted that Kalat should come under its jurisdiction. The support of the tribal leaders for this policy was won, troops were sent to Quetta, north of the Bolan Pass, while a naval detachment patrolled the Kalat coast, on the Arabian Sea.

The Khan then gave up his dream of independence, and Pakistan's frontier will now run with those of Persia and Afghanistan.

Youth in Conference at Lake Success

THIS picture shows the Uno Conference Chamber filled with boys and girls of 26 nations, who are sitting in the places usually occupied by leading statesmen. The young people met there recently to discuss the United Nations Appeal for Children. Most of them were the sons and daughters of delegates.

Listening to the debate were 400 New York schoolchildren. The Chairman of the Conference was 17-year-old Peter Ewing of Australia, who is seen at the top table beside Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of Uno.



The Fifth Moon of "GATE CRASHERS" AT THE ZOO

By the C.N. Astronomer

THE fifth moon of Uranus that was recently discovered through the great 82-inch telescope of the McDonald Observatory, Texas, is now known to revolve within the orbit of Ariel. This was previously regarded as the nearest satellite to Uranus and revolved at an average distance of 119,000 miles from the planet.

This new satellite revolves at an average distance of only 76,000 miles as compared with our Moon's 238,000 miles from the Earth. It also travels with great speed round Uranus, completing a revolution in its orbit in about 30 hours; so in this short time the new satellite travels through about 470,000 miles—15,666 miles an hour, compared with our Moon's average speed of about 2000 miles an hour!

The new satellite appears of 17th magnitude, Ariel being between 15½ and 16 magnitude and taking about 52½ hours to speed round Uranus.

If only they belonged to our Earth, what a sight would be ours to have such rapidly-moving moons racing across the sky!

G. F. M.

For Schools Far Away



These alphabet, counting, and time-teaching easels are being made in a Gloucester toy factory for export to Malaya.

SEVERAL feathered "gate-crashers" are just now causing the London Zoo some embarrassment. Quite the most audacious are a pair of mallard (wild duck) which flew in the other day from the neighbouring park and decided to settle in the Three Island Pond enclosure among the Society's ornamental waterfowl. Finding conditions very much to their liking they began to set up home there—in one of the nesting sites previously prepared by the keeper for the Zoo's birds!

"It's pretty cool behaviour," Keeper H. Jones commented to me. "But there—I haven't the heart to turn them out. We shall let them remain now until they have reared their brood."

"We have had mallard in in this way before," added Mr Jones, "but we do not encourage the birds as they naturally eat much of the rations we put down for the exhibits."

There is only one doubt in Keeper Jones's mind. "I am a little doubtful if the birds know what they are letting themselves in for. On one side of them their nearest neighbours are the flamingos, who are unlikely to bother them. But on the other, and only a few feet from their nest, a pair of Australian black swans are building, and these neighbours may prove awkward. The swans get very pugnacious at this time and guard their rights jealously; and if the mallard allow their ducklings to

stray too far on to the swan's ground, they may well lose them. The swans would attack and kill them without hesitation."

"Gate-crashers" of another kind are causing even more anxiety at the cattle sheds. Several sparrows have elected to build their nests in the roof just above the okapi's stall. Unfortunately, Buta, the okapi, is one of the most nervous animals in the Gardens, and the constant noise overhead gives him some "bad turns." Also, the bits of straw that the sparrows constantly let fall disturb Buta. He has exceptionally large ears, which pick up even the smallest sounds—and perhaps magnify them. Several times lately the keeper has had to go into Buta's stall and try to calm him.

Another spot where sparrows are causing trouble is the bandstand, now converted into a cage for the Northern lynx. The presence of nesting pairs in the roof excites the lynx who, expecting every moment to get a "free meal," lies endlessly in wait beneath the rocks, which makes him such a poor "show animal" that few visitors see him.

At the bird house and several other Zoo houses special precautions are being taken to exclude sparrows, and rafters and other likely locations where these unwelcome little "gate-crashers" might try to nest are being wired over to prevent their gaining access. C. H.

A Schoolgirl Who Won't Give In

ONE of the most resolute school-girls in Britain is Jeannette MacAndrew, aged 13, of Rugby, who, in spite of being crippled and then falling a victim of infantile paralysis, has cheerfully fought and overcome her difficulties, and recently won a scholarship to Rugby High School.

When she was four she was stricken with tuberculosis of the hip as the result of a fall, and from then until she was nine she was in hospital. Nevertheless, Jeannette learned to read. She went to school when she was nine but had to do her work standing and leaning on crutches in class, for she was in

plaster from her waist down. Then she caught infantile paralysis and had to go back to hospital. But she was determined to go on learning, and at eleven she won a place at the Grammar School.

Now she has to go to school in a bathchair and be carried from floor to floor. But her school friends say of her: "We don't mind what we do for her because she is always so happy."

Jeannette's best subjects are housecraft, needlework, and mathematics. She aims at becoming a domestic science teacher. Hers is a fine example of the triumph of the human spirit over the body.

The Editor's Table

LONG MAY THEY REIGN!

THE good wishes of a vast multitude of people all over the world will go out to our King and Queen on April 26, when they celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Enthroned in the affections of the British peoples, they have also won the esteem of many outside the British Commonwealth for their happy partnership, family life, and devotion as man and wife to their high calling.

As formidable in these strenuous days as ever before in history is that "hard condition" which Henry the Fifth expressed in the phrase

*What infinite heart's ease
Must kings neglect that private
men enjoy!*

And as first servants of the realm King George and Queen Elizabeth have always looked beyond their own private happiness and convenience to their duty. They have together performed that duty with unfailing tact and sympathy.

THE devotion of our King and Queen to the simple enjoyments of life, as well as to one another, is a high example to their people. Their happy family life is a source of great joy and pride for a people to whom Home and Family are treasures beyond price. By them the British nations are linked with ever-deepening bonds, and their Silver Wedding Day will summon a worldwide but spontaneous display of affection.

OF no two people in the world is so much expected, but no two people have so amply fulfilled the hopes reposed in them; building on a great tradition, they have ennobled their office by their virtues. What the King and Queen have meant to one another through twenty-five married years is their own secret, but we are all eager to share in the celebration of their happiness and to wish them many long years to reign over us—and in all our hearts.

Fellowship of Hearth and Mine

HARROW, the home of so many London business men, and Rhondda, the great mining centre in South Wales, are good friends. Their citizens have got together under what is known as the Fellowship of Hearth and Mine scheme. Visits have been exchanged, and the other day a party of Harrow citizens made a three-day tour of the Rhondda Valley, where they were honoured with a civic reception, and stayed in the miners' homes.

It is good that the people whose only knowledge of coal is through the hearth, should get to know the men and women to whom coal means life itself.

Freedom

AMERICA has passed the European Recovery Plan and across the Atlantic will come "the greatest peace armada of all time," as President Truman has christened it, filled with food and machinery for the equipment of Europe—the New World's answer to the threats of tyranny and oppression which challenge the life of millions in the Old.

America's swift and practical response in this new battle for freedom has astonished the world. It is, in President Truman's words, "striking proof that swift and vigorous action for peace is not incompatible with the full operation of our democratic process of discussion and debate."

There has been nothing quite like this action in the history of

Brighter Village Life

MANY thousands of Britain's villagers will be grateful to Sir Stafford Cripps for removing the Entertainments Tax on village shows. From May 1, in rural areas where the population does not exceed 2000, an entertainment in a village hall of which the seating capacity is not over 200 need not pay Entertainments Tax. This includes cinema shows.

"I hope," said Sir Stafford Cripps, "that this will enable more entertainment to be taken to the rural areas, and that we may thus help to counter the tendency towards their depopulation in favour of the urban districts."

It is indeed a wise tax relief; for Entertainment Tax was often a bothersome obstacle in the way of those organising village theatricals, or of anyone wishing to take an entertainment of some sort to a small out-of-the-way community.

JUST AN IDEA

As Sir William Temple wrote, *The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humour, and the fourth wit.*

Under the E



PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

How a dead haddock can be cured

HARROW Council is hiring machines to kill flies in restaurants. With fly wheels?

LOOK out for baby caterpillars on fruit trees, advises a gardening expert. Then the baby caterpillars! will have to look out.

COAL is the lifeblood in our veins. No wonder some of us get black looks.

AN unsuccessful poultry-keeper says his hens seem to be in league against him. Hatching a plot.

s Answer

humanity. It sweeps across the barriers of language, custom, creed, and race to that which links all mankind—common needs and aspirations. There have been loans and gifts from nation to nation in the past, but never anything so majestic as this American offering, designed to bring hope and encouragement to the free peoples of the Old World, to aid Europe to reconstruct her own life.

America's aid is not accompanied by a dictator's demands. It is offered in trust and friendship and in expectancy that by it the peoples of the Old World will rise out of their depression into a future founded on free action and sustained by working democracies throughout the world.

NAURU REMEMBERS

THE small phosphate island of Nauru in the Central Pacific has sent £700 to Australia to buy food for Britain.

When, little more than two years ago, the island was liberated from Japanese occupation, the Australians found that all the valuable loading equipment had been destroyed. Soon, however, ships were loading phosphate again and carrying it down to Australia. One cargo of phosphate from Nauru is enough to treat 100,000 acres of dairy farm land and 400,000 acres of wheat.

With the wealth received for their phosphate the Nauruans have always been generous. In 1939 they gave £10,000 to Britain towards the expenses of the war, which they little thought would come their way.

It is encouraging to know that soon after their own terrible experiences the Nauruans should have renewed their generous remembrances of other people's troubles.

THEN IT IS SPRING

CALL it not Spring until thou seest twelve daisies which thou art able to cover with thy foot.
Old Time Saying

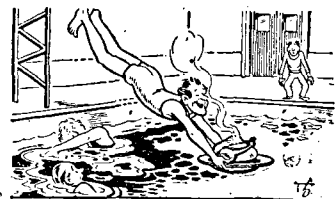
ditor's Table

MANY imported tomatoes arrive bad.
Too bad.

OVERTIME is to go on in coal mines.
So miners will get more under time.

A CERTAIN man claims to have more than a hundred relations in Chicago. Distant relations.

SOME Londoners regret the war-time emergency bridge at Millbank is to be sent to Rhodesia. Will never get over it.



WHEN you go into the water have a good duck, says a teacher of swimming.

THINGS SAID

THE time has come to realise that the interests of all Europeans are converging. Our needs and yours cannot be dealt with separately, for we all form part of Europe.

General Sir Brian Robertson, to a German audience

PRE-WAR cricketers ate too much and slept on their feet . . . You can play better on bread and cheese or anything light. I used to. *C. B. Fry*

TIME is the scarcest commodity of all today. We cannot afford to waste a moment of it.
Chancellor of the Exchequer

IT is now for the leaders of Jews and Arabs to show that spirit of leadership which has been lacking, and for their backers in other lands to counsel moderation where hitherto they have counselled violence.

The Marquess of Salisbury

Au Revoir, Slot Machines

MR G. R. STRAUSS, Minister of Supply, stated not long ago that negotiations are going on for the removal of the empty chocolate, sweets, and cigarette slot machines from our railway stations. They are to contribute to our steel resources.

Many of our young readers must have stared in curiosity at these museum pieces, wondering if they ever really worked. Often they did not, as Father, endeavouring to obtain matches from the few still yielding them, has often found to his cost.

Let us hope that when more plentiful times return, better and more artistic slot machines will come with them.

APRIL VIOLETS

THERE'S to me A daintiness about these early flowers

That touches me like poetry. They blow

With such a simple loveliness among

The common herbs of pasture, and breathe out

Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts

Whose beatings are too gentle for the world.

I love to go in the capricious days Of April and hunt violets, when the rain

Is in the blue cups trembling, and they nod

So gracefully to the kisses of the wind.

It may be deemed too idle, but the young

Read nature like the manuscript of Heaven,

And call the flowers its poetry. Go out!

Ye spirits of habitual unrest, And read it, when the "fever of the world"

Hath made your hearts impatient, and, if life

Hath yet one spring unpoisoned, it will be

Like a beguiling music to its flow, And you will no more wonder that I love

To hunt for violets in the April-time.
N. P. Willis

A Shrine of Our Ancient Chivalry

ON Friday (St George's Day) there is to be an impressive ceremony at St George's Chapel, Windsor. The 600th anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Garter, for whom St George's was originally built, is to be marked by a service attended by the King and Queen, and by the installation of Princess Elizabeth as a Lady of the Order, and the Duke of Edinburgh as one of the Knights.

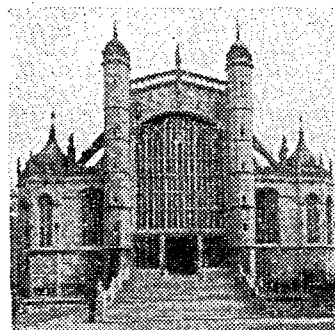
A group of famous men are due to be installed; they include Earl Mountbatten, the Marquess of Salisbury, and Viscounts Montgomery, Portal, Alanbrooke, Alexander, and Addison.

At Windsor Castle during the morning the King will hold the ancient ceremony of Investiture for the new Knights of the Order. The King now has the prerogative of appointing these knights and he recently filled vacancies in the Order by giving the KG to the Duke of Portland, Earl Scarborough, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Harlech.

In the afternoon a magnificent procession will move down to the Chapel for the installation of the Knights in their stalls.

Some 150 years have gone by since the last installation service was held here.

St George's Chapel is one of the noblest church buildings in



St George's Chapel, Windsor

ape shaving a fox, two men wrestling in a cabbage patch, a cook brandishing a ladle and a chopper at a dog, a heron holding an eel, a demon stealing an old man's supper, a sow playing a harp, to three dancing pigs, a mermaid with a mirror and comb, and three sparrows taking a sack of corn to a windmill.

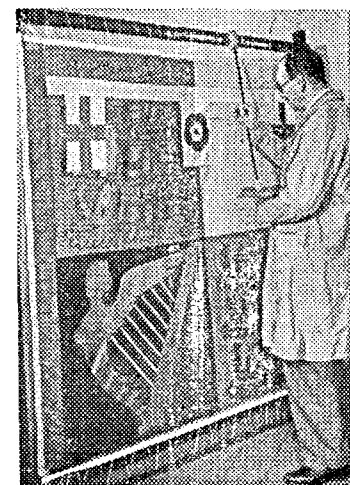
With its magnificent east window, its reredos enriched by exquisite carving, and with its noble fan-tracery roof of stone, St George's is indeed a worthy setting for that British Chivalry whose ideals are enshrined in our hearts.

YOUNG EXPLORERS

THE name of the Public Schools Exploring Society is to be changed to the British Schools Exploring Society. Last year about 35 of the 70 boys in the expedition to Newfoundland came from secondary schools, and among these were senior Scouts, and Cadets from the three Services.

The expedition explored an uncharted area of the interior of Newfoundland and made maps of about 200 square miles. The boys also made notes on the geological formation of the region and collected specimens of its natural history, some of which they brought back for the British Museum.

The Society's expedition this year is to be to Northern Quebec.



A painter at the College of Arms working on the Garter Banner, which will hang above Princess Elizabeth's stall in St George's Chapel.

our land, and it contains the tombs of many kings and queens. In its choir hang the banners, surcoats, swords, and helmets of the living knights of the most famous Order of Chivalry in the world. The choir is a place of splendour and glory. On either side are the carved seats, or stalls, of the Knights. At the back of the stalls are enamelled brass plates recording the Knights who have sat there; they are the finest early examples of coats-of-arms in existence. The oldest is that of Lord Bassett, who died in 1390 and whose brass has on it the crowned head of a wild boar.

Most of the dark oak stalls are as the medieval carvers left them. They are dignified and beautiful, exquisitely carved with amazingly varied details, and unrivalled in richness and delicacy. Many are adorned with delightful little figures and quaint pictures. One shows a little St George with a fierce dragon which is apparently terrifying the king's family; another shows the towers and battlemented walls of Carnarvon Castle; and among others are a group of about 30 people on a bridge, an

A THREAT TO OUR COCOA SUPPLY

ONE of the causes of the unrest which led to recent rioting among the Africans of the Gold Coast is the swollen-shoot disease ravaging their cocoa farms. This virus disease is threatening to kill 50 per cent of the present cocoa plantings on the West Coast of Africa before 1950.

The only way to check the disease at present is to destroy diseased trees; those that are dying, and every surrounding tree that exhibits symptoms. Only an expert can see the beginning of this virus disease in a tree that may look healthy, and control measures must err on the safe side. Millions of trees which still bear a saleable crop must be destroyed, and the African farmers are unable to understand the necessity for this.

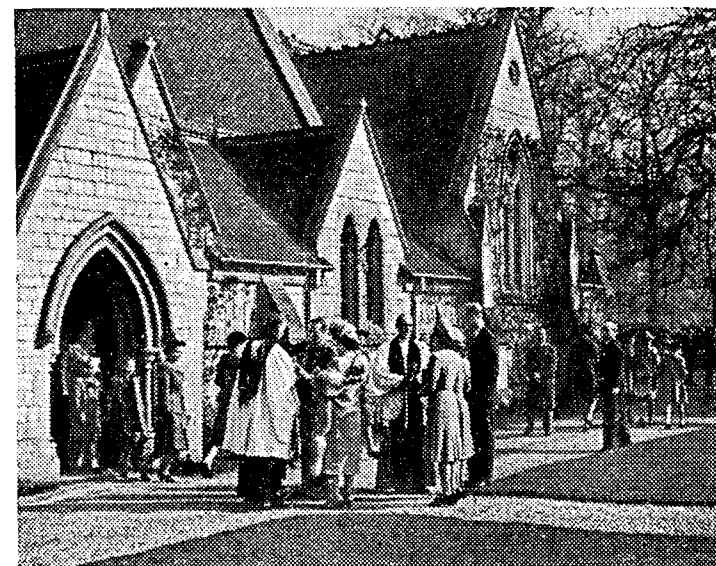
The disease spreads rapidly, and it has spread unchecked for years, with new outbreaks occurring in all the cocoa-growing countries stretching from Sierra Leone to Southern Nigeria. It is mostly transmitted by mealy bugs, the nymphs of which can be carried by the wind.

A Critical Situation

This swollen-shoot disease is undoubtedly one of the chief reasons for the conferences concerning International Colonial Co-operation, though their business now covers a wider field. One of the principal agreements concerned the marketing of cocoa, and the arrangement of prices to create a stabilisation fund to prevent future fluctuations in price, to pay for increased research, and to finance the regeneration of devastated cocoa farms.

No one knows when the disease began. Neglect of cultural care and planting on unsuitable soil have apparently weakened the cocoa trees and predisposed them to an attack of, perhaps, a hitherto harmless organism affecting other nearby plants. It is suggested that the virus has changed its form into the many strains that are recognised today, among which is "strain A," which has ravaged the less fortunate regions.

Thirty per cent of the cocoa trees are now dead, or diseased, and before the virus is checked the supply of cocoa to the world may easily be halved.



THIS ENGLAND

The Royal Family leaving the little church in Windsor Park

Wembley's Silver Jubilee

WEMBLEY STADIUM, one of the world's most famous sports arenas, and the setting for most of the Olympic Games this summer, is twenty-five years old this week. It was on April 28, 1923, that this huge concrete stadium had its sports baptism.

Before 1922, Wembley was a little-known country suburb of North-West London. Then an army of workmen invaded the district. Some 250,000 tons of earth were dug out of a hillside and the mighty stadium began to grow. In little more than ten months, after 25,000 tons of concrete had been used, together with 1500 tons of steel girders, the great arena was completed at a cost of more than £750,000.

A battalion of soldiers marched up and down the tiers of terraces and the stands to test the stability of the new Empire Stadium, and then, in April 1923, it was opened for the first of the Wembley F.A. Cup Finals, between West Ham and Bolton Wanderers. The scenes that followed, the invasion of the newly-laid pitch by hordes of eager spectators who could not find room elsewhere, are now sports history.

Great Spectacles

Since that day, millions of men and women and boys and girls from all over the world have climbed the great stone steps leading to the wonderful arena, to see many forms of sport and spectacular pageantry. The Empire Stadium was also one of the "show-pieces" of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 and 1925.

During the last 25 years the great twin towers, that can be seen for many miles around Wembley, have looked down on many thrilling Cup Finals and other sporting events, as well as Torchlight Tattoos, a Pageant of Empire, a World Boy Scouts Jamboree, and, in 1937, The Festival of Youth, held in connection with the Coronation of our present King and Queen. That was one of the greatest spectacles ever witnessed at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, Britain's greatest outdoor arena.

Steps to Sporting Fame



Britain has a bright hope for the Olympic sprints in John Charles Malcolm Wilkinson, aged 19, former Up-pingham schoolboy, now at Oxford.



At school, John won fame on the Rugby field as well as the track, gaining representative honours when he played wing three-quarter for the English Public Schoolboys in 1945 and 1946.

John Wilkinson



In the World Student Games, in Paris last summer he won the 100 metres in 10.5 seconds, and in the recent Inter-Varsity sports he was an easy winner of the 100 and 220 yards.



One of the first of Britain's Olympic hopes to be "adopted" by the Dominions, Wilkinson is building up for this year's Games with food parcels from Canada and Australia.

Canada's Grand Old Man

MR MACKENZIE KING, Canada's Premier, has been Prime Minister for longer than anyone in the history of the British Empire, for he has now beaten the record of Sir Robert Walpole, who was Britain's chief Minister from 1721 to 1742.

Mr Mackenzie King is 74 next December, and it is 40 years since he first became a member of Canada's Parliament, and 39 years since he entered the Cabinet as Minister of Labour. As a graduate of both Toronto and Harvard Universities, and as a journalist, he specialised in the problems of industry in their human aspect, and later wrote a book on this subject.

Mr Mackenzie King is one of the world's great liberals and became leader of Canada's Liberal party in 1919. He was Premier of Canada from 1921 to 1930, and again from 1935 to the present time. We saw him in Britain last year when he came over for Princess Elizabeth's wedding and was given the Order of Merit by the King.

His rival for length of time as Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, may be said to have invented prime ministers, and is generally regarded as Britain's first Premier. He never held the title officially—it was not legally recognised until 1905—but he was to all intents and purposes the leader of Britain's government for 21 years. Before his time the Ministers of State were considered to be equals, but Sir Robert Walpole established the principle of one minister being the leader of the others—the captain of the team.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"

THERE will be less "cramming" if two matters discussed at the recent National Teachers' Union conference are taken further.

A recommendation for at least a week's holiday after each six or eight-week period for primary schools will doubtless meet with youthful approval; and the teachers also agreed to oppose a Government proposal to lower from eleven to ten the age of transfer from primary to secondary education. The general opinion was that children would have better brains and sounder bodies if we

let them go at a more leisurely pace in the primary stage.

Ideas in education, both in its ideals and methods, have vastly changed down the years. In the old days most people saw education not so much as a training of the child for its future, as for the manufacture of scholars; and this introduced a harshness of discipline, the rod for failure to understand, for stupidity as well as for idleness, for slowness as well as for naughtiness.

Parents were as hard as the schoolmasters; thus we read of Agnes Paston, in the fifteenth

century, sending her little son to school with a request that the master will "well belash him!" And this was not from any lack of feeling, but simply as a modern mother might ask that her child should be well cared for.

In Elizabeth's reign quite a number of boys ran away from Eton, where headmaster Nicholas Udall was notorious for his severity. The matter was actually discussed by no less a person than Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State, at a dinner party at Windsor. Sir Henry Wotton, afterwards Provost of Eton, and the famous Roger Ascham, sometime tutor to the Queen, were present, and the Secretary spoke in disapproval of Udall's severity saying "that to beat a child for faults in his lesson was to drive him from his book."

It was after this that Ascham wrote his book "The Schoolmaster," advocating more gentle methods. But flogging continued. Richard Busby, the famed headmaster of Westminster School for 55 years, who died in the days of William III, used to declare, "that the rod was his sieve, and that who ever could not pass through that was no boy of his."

Truly, we have travelled far in matters of education since those "good old days."

A Great African Experiment

THE three African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, which have separate governments, are making a bold experiment in managing certain of their affairs jointly. The new Central Legislative Assembly of East Africa, which will supervise the experiment, met for the first time recently at Nairobi. The session was opened by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

The establishment of this Assembly does not mean that these three territories, the Crown Colony of Kenya, the UN Trust Territory of Tanganyika, and

the Native Protectorate of Uganda, are to be politically united as one State; but it means that they will together operate certain services which are of benefit to them all, such as postal services, railways, civil aviation, currency, statistics, meteorology, the control of disease, and higher education at the Makerere College in Uganda.

The setting-up of this new East African Central Legislative Assembly marks an important milestone in the development of British East Africa. Commonwealth citizens everywhere will wish it success.

WALLPAPER ON SHOW

A NOVEL art exhibition will shortly be held in the Towner Art Gallery at Eastbourne. Mr Lake, the curator, is to stage an exhibition of wallpaper there because, he says, "there is art in it and it should be the creation of an artist and bear evidence of careful design."

The exhibition will show how wallpaper is printed and will trace its history right up to the newest development.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND—Picture Version of Lewis Carroll's Delightful Fantasy



"Who are these?" the Queen of Hearts asked Alice, pointing to the gardeners. "How should I know?" said Alice. The Queen turned crimson and screamed, "Off with her head!" "Nonsense!" said Alice, and the Queen was silent. Then she found the gardeners had painted the roses. "Off with their heads!" she yelled, and moved on. Alice hid the gardeners in a flower pot.



Next the Queen ordered Alice to play croquet. This was a queer game. The croquet balls were live hedgehogs, the mallets were live flamingos, and the soldiers had to bend themselves double to make arches. Alice found it difficult to manage her flamingo, it would twist its head to look at her, and when she got its head down, her hedgehog unrolled itself and walked away.



Next Alice noticed a grin. It was the Cheshire Cat. "Who are you talking to?" said the King, coming up to Alice and looking at the Cat's head with curiosity. "A Cheshire Cat," said Alice. "Allow me to introduce it." "I don't like the look of it," said the King; "however, it may kiss my hand." "I'd rather not," remarked the Cat. "Don't be impertinent!" cried the King.

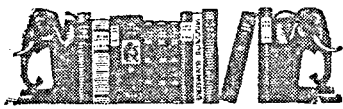


"My dear," said the King to the Queen, "I wish you'd have this cat removed." "Off with his head," she replied. Soon a crowd collected. The executioner argued that you couldn't cut off a head that had no body. The King argued that anything that had a head could be beheaded, and that he was not to talk nonsense. The executioner, the King, and the Queen appealed to Alice.

Can Alice settle this curious problem? See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1948

CN BOOKSHELF



Treasure Hunting

Let's Find Hidden Treasure, by Trevor Henley (Venturebooks, 8s 6d).

A book which takes the reader round the world on a series of the most exciting of all voyages—searching for buried treasure. Here are true stories of pirates and smugglers; here are adventures in California, in Central America, and at the bottom of the sea; and here, too, is advice on how the reader can himself go in search of hidden treasure near his own home.

In the Indian Jungle

Bhimsa, by Christine Weston (Macmillan, 7s 6d).

A story about an English boy who lives in India and one night leaves his home to go a-wandering with a new-found friend, an Indian boy who has a clever dancing bear named Bhimsa. The bear leads the way "because he knows all about the jungle"—and then adventures follow fast.

A Visit to USA

The Young Traveller in the USA, by Elizabeth Yates (Phoenix House, 7s 6d).

VERY many young people, we feel sure, have the USA high up on their list of places which they would like to visit. But for most of them it is just a dream of the future. By following the "teenage" brother and sister in this most entertaining book, however, the would-be traveller can obtain a vivid impression of the real America—the USA which is so very different from that of the films!

Tales of the Wilds

Nature's Own Zoo, by C. M. Beadnell (Watts, 7s 6d).

A book, for boys and girls, of strange and often amusing true stories about creatures great and small. It is well illustrated, and its yarns about the marvels in the daily lives of whales, sharks, penguins, ants, bears, crabs, and beetles, and others, are likely to keep many young readers curled up on the sofa long past bedtime.

Round the Year

Pageant of the Months, by Eric Pochin (Brookhampton Press, 10s 6d).

IN this fascinating journey through the year there is much else to learn of besides the gradual unfolding and fulfilment of nature. In story, verse, and delightful coloured pictures we are entertained also with many curious old customs and superstitions and sayings.

A Modern Pirate

Biggles' Second Case, by W. E. Johns (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s).

SERGEANT BIGGLESWORTH and his comrades were finding peace a little dull when news came of a Nazi U-boat turned pirate. Many strange adventures lead to a thrilling climax.

Other Books Received

The Adventures of Pip, and More Adventures of Pip, by Enid Blyton (Sampson Low, 6s each).

Come-to-Good Farm, by Stella Swift (A. H. Stockwell, Ilfracombe, 9s 6d).

The Right Way to Keep Dogs, by R. C. G. Hancock (Rolls House, 5s).

The World's Peoples and How They Live (Odhams Press, 9s 6d).

The Children's Own Book of the World (Odhams Press, 9s 6d).

Traditions of the Cup Final

THIS Saturday sees the great climax of the English football season—the FA Cup Final. On that great day tens of thousands of eager followers of Soccer will make their way to Wembley, there to make themselves hoarse in urging their favourite team, be it Blackpool or Manchester United, to make those extra efforts necessary to success.

Truly, the Cup Final is a great event in the English sporting calendar, and various superstitions and legends attend it.

One is that no team is successful on first appearing in the Final. The tradition does not bear strict examination, for although many excellent elevens have failed on first having to undergo the ordeal of "Cup Final nerves," of excitement almost unbearable, and a general tendency to what is termed stage fright, there have been clubs which have won at the initial attempt. Among these first time victors were The Wanderers, who, first to gain the Cup, won it five times in seven seasons, made it their own by triumphing three seasons in succession, and gave it back to the Association on the understanding that it should never again be won outright. Among present-day teams which have triumphed on the first appearance in the Final are Aston Villa, Nottingham Forest, Sheffield United, and Manchester United.

The First Hurdle

Another ancient tradition is that the winners of the Cup in one season are always defeated in their first Cup-tie in the following season. We have only to remember that Charlton, last season's winners, survived the First Round this season to realise that this superstition is not among the unfailing. However, there have been so many sensational failures of the apparently better sides on their first appearing in the Final, and so often have Cup winners fallen at the

following season's first hurdle that both legends have a basis.

Many people think that the Football Association Cup for which our leading clubs compete is the same trophy that was first put up for play in 1871, a trophy costing a mere £25, which was to become later the prize treasured above all others in this democratic sport. But this Cup for which so many clubs now strive every season is not the original, but the third which the Football Association has presented for competition. In 1895 the old Cup, which was then in the custody of Aston Villa, the winners, was stolen at dead of night from the Birmingham shop window where it had been placed on exhibition.

Three Cups

The original Cup was never seen again in public, and the official supposition is that it was melted down and sold for the trifling sum that it would realise as old metal in those days of very cheap silver. Certain influential followers of the game suggested that the F.A. should take advantage of the opportunity to substitute a trophy of greater value, more in keeping with the importance of the competition; but pleasant sentiment prevailed, and the second F.A. Cup (presented to the late Lord Kinnaird) and the Cup now played for are exact reproductions of the old £25 silver one, for which, in the old days, famous Scottish clubs like Glasgow Rangers and Queen's Park also used to compete.

THE FITZWILLIAM'S 100 YEARS

THIS week our thoughts turn to one of our most famous museums, the Fitzwilliam, at Cambridge, whose centenary is being celebrated by two Exhibitions there which are being opened on April 22 by the Duke of Devonshire, the High Steward of Cambridge University. To mark the event, too, Lord Fairhaven has made a magnificent gift of £30,000 to the Museum.

The Fitzwilliam was actually founded in 1816 when Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, a former undergraduate at Cambridge, left his collection of works of art to the University and £100,000 to provide a building for them. The building, which is the masterpiece of the architect George Basevi, was opened to the public in 1848.

Viscount Fitzwilliam was at Trinity Hall and received his MA degree when he was only 19. He was a man of learning and a lover of beautiful things, but he was also a man of great public spirit, and he decided that future generations should benefit from the wonderful collection his wealth had enabled him to make.

Since his day the treasures he left have been added to again and again, and the Fitzwilliam is now a centre of art and archaeology with but few rivals in England. Here are paintings by the world's Old Masters and a representative collection of the works of British artists; valuable

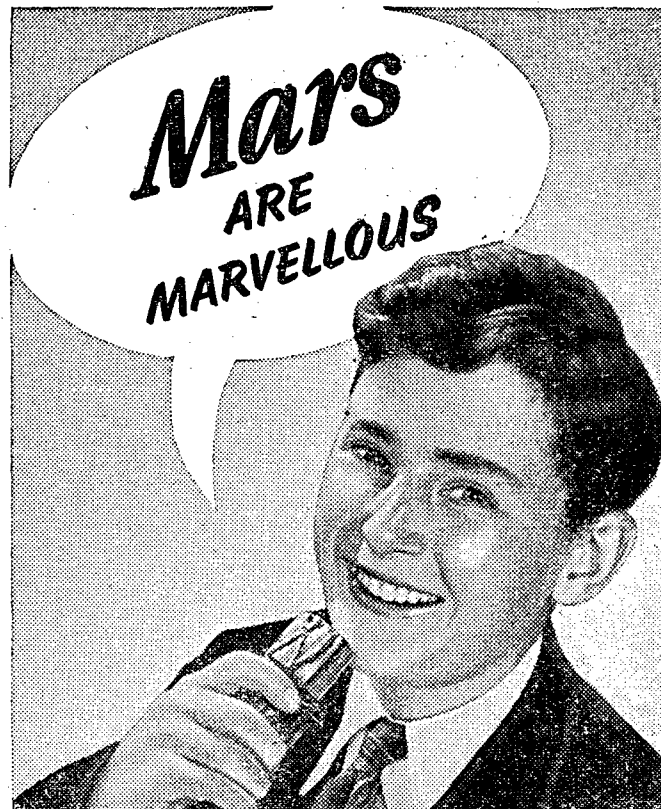
manuscripts and books; exquisite pottery and porcelain; sculptures from Crete, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Among the sculptures is one which has a curious story. This is a huge mutilated figure of a maiden from Eleusis in Greece, which in ancient times stood in the arch of a temple to Demeter, the goddess of agriculture. Long after the temple had been destroyed this colossal figure remained in fallen fragments. As the centuries passed the peasants in the neighbourhood continued to venerate this time-honoured figure as the protector of their fields and crops. When official permission was obtained to remove it, they protested bitterly and prophesied that no ship would be able to bear the sacred relic from their shores.

The ship that carried it away was actually wrecked off Beachy Head, but the statue of the hand-maiden was recovered and taken to the Fitzwilliam.

The Museum is also celebrating the 40th year of the existence of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam, one of the first societies of its kind, which was founded to acquire works of art of all kinds for this palace of beautiful and interesting things.

The two Exhibitions, the Fitzwilliam Centenary, and the Friends of the Fitzwilliam, will remain open to the public until the end of September.

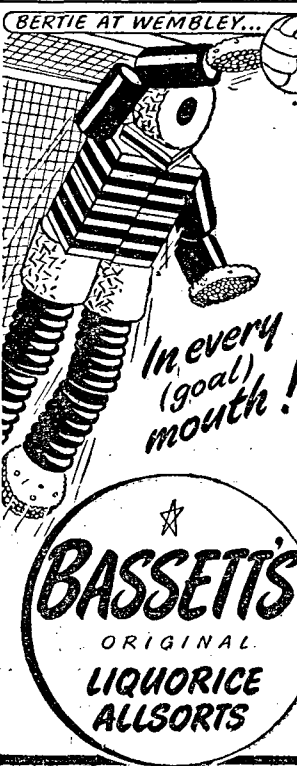


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THE BRAN TUB

AN EXAMPLE

TEACHER had explained that heat expands things and cold causes things to contract.

"Now, can anyone give me an example?" she asked.

"Yes, miss," said one bright boy. "In summer the days are long and in winter they are short."

Puzzle Limerick

FOUR letters, differently arranged, spell the four words, which include a Yorkshire place name, missing from this verse. What are they?

At a York farmer called
Said, With I review all the grain
And fodder I'm hoarding.
Winter cattle for boarding,
Now I can back and rest in the main.

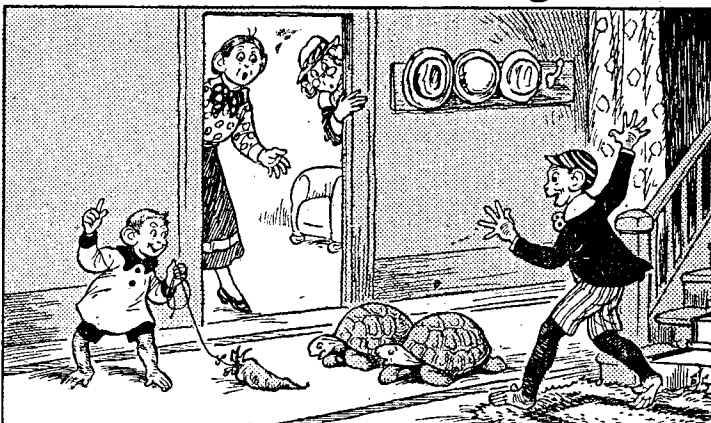
Answer next week

RODDY



"Look, Mummie, that must be the Old Look."

Jacko Holds a Thrilling Race



JACKO had a pet tortoise and so, of course, Baby had to have one also. The two tortoises were friendly enough but the rivalry between Jacko and Baby was intense. But how could they prove which was the superior creature? That was the poser that faced them. The solution seemed near when Jacko discovered that both the tortoises loved carrots. But even the race at "breathtaking speed"—to quote Jacko—did not provide the answer—the result was a dead-heat!

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

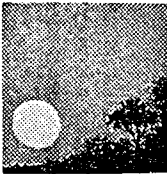
A Feathered Plasterer. By the pond's edge in the soft mud, Don saw a slender fork-tailed bird. He caught a brief glimpse of bronzed blue feathers splashed with red, before the beautiful creature flashed up into the sunlit air.

"I suppose it was taking a drink; I've never seen a swallow on the ground before," remarked Don to Farmer Gray.

"Getting mud for its nest, I expect," replied the farmer. "Swallows are clever plasterers. They mix the soft mud with saliva from their beaks and it cements their nests firmly to beam or rafter. Swallows are superb flyers, able to drink on the wing as they skim the water's surface."

Other Worlds

IN the evening Venus is in the west, and Mars and Saturn are in the south-west. In the morning Jupiter is in the south-west. The picture shows the Moon at 8.30 p.m. on Friday, April 23.



What Your Name Means

Colin dove
Conan wisdom
Constance firm
Cuthbert known to fame
Cyril lordly

WHAT ANIMALS SAY

FOR generations children have been repeating the old nursery rhyme "Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool"; but the bleat of a sheep is more like Ma-a than anything else.

A dog's bark is supposed to sound something like Bow-wow, but what he really says is Wow-wow. One speaks of the growl of a tiger, but a record shows the sound is like a cough and resembles wouf-wouf.

Pigeons and doves do not Coo; the cry is Hoo, with a definite emphasis on the H

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, April 21, to Tuesday, April 27.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 The Story of Shackleton. Scottish, 5.0 A Hut-Country Walk. 5.30 Hawick High School Choir.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Bunkle Began It (Part 3). Welsh, 5.30 Nature Discussion.

FRIDAY, 5.0 St George's Day—a play; The Order of the Garter—a talk. North, 5.0 Where the Rainbow Ends—a play. Scottish, 5.0 Hospital Programme. 5.20 Sir Gibbie (Part 2). Welsh, 5.0 Fancy Cakes—a story; Young Artists.

SATURDAY, 5.0 How I Learned—Swimming; Stories From the Ballet. North, 5.0 Variety. West, 5.0 Ebby the Swapper—a story. 5.15 Magazine. 5.45 Sweet-making—a talk.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Calendar. MONDAY, 5.0 Toad of Toad Hall (Part 1). 5.40 Around the Countryside. N. Ireland, 5.25 Farming Quiz. West, 5.40 A Holiday Adventure—a story.

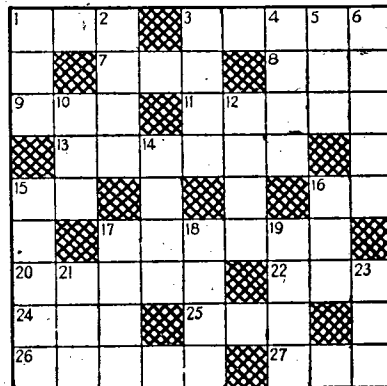
TUESDAY, 5.0 Black Beauty (Part 17). 5.15 Fallada! Fallada!—a play. Scottish, 5.0 Requests; Lady Louisa and the Washer-woman's Daughter—a story; Requests; The Devil's Pulpit—a talk.

Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 A wheeled vehicle. 3 A problem. 7 To be indebted. 8 Native mineral from which metal is extracted. 9 A mine. 11 Fruit of the oak. 13 Orange-coloured root vegetable. 15 You and I. 16 You and me. 17 A boat's steering handle. 20 A way into a field. 22 Industrious insect. 24 A seed-vessel. 25 Head of wheat. 26 To converse. 27 A brief sleep.

Reading Down. 1 Man's head-dress. 2 List of persons for duty. 3 Fruit which tapers toward the stalk. 4 Black substance rising in smoke. 5 To be incorrect. 6 Hires. 10 Solid water. 12 Britain's valuable mineral. 14 A long iron bar. 15 Winged stingers. 16 A kind of vase. 17 Periodical rise and fall of the sea. 18 Welsh national emblem. 19 To obtain a reward for labour. 21 The summit. 23 To overturn.

Answer next week



Wisdom of Shakespeare

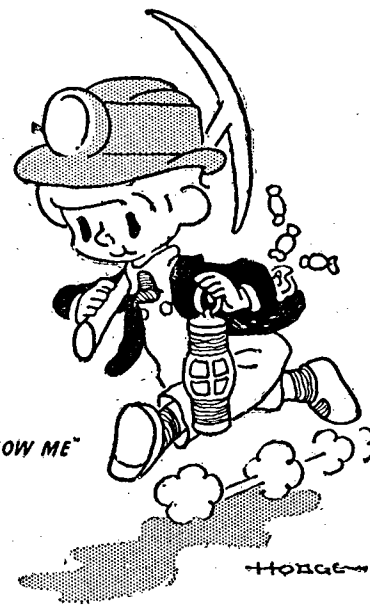
COWARDS die many times before their death; the valiant never taste of death but once.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

Hidden Olympic Teams

Argentina, Peru, China, Italy, India, Iran, Spain, Eire.

BRITAIN'S NEED IS SPEED!



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BEDTIME CORNER

The Blackbirds' Nest

THE Blackbirds could not decide where to build. Mr Blackbird favoured a thick may tree in the Twins' garden; his wife fancied the ivy growing up the bathroom wall.

"Why not let your wife have her way?" cawed Jackdaw from the chimney pot.

"Because the Humans can climb up the ivy and take our eggs," Mr Blackbird replied.

"Nonsense!" returned Jackdaw. "These Humans like birds. Have you forgotten the food they put out all the winter?"

And so cunningly persuasive was he that soon Mrs Blackbird was scuffling out the dead ivy leaves to make a place to weave her nest of grass and thin twigs round the ivy stems. She shaped the inside by turning round and round, and pressing it with her breast.

Then she laid four bluish eggs blotched with pale brown, and began to sit. When the sun shone hotly she opened her beak wide to get more air; when it rained she spread out her feathers to keep the eggs from chilling.

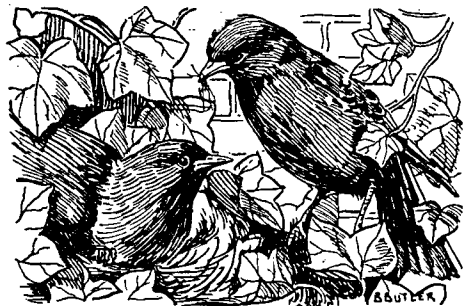
And Jackdaw watched all with a cunning look.

Then, on the tenth day, when Mrs Blackbird came back from food searching, she found a net spread right over the ivy!

"I said those Humans were after our eggs," her husband shrieked as she tried vainly to reach her nest.

For twenty minutes she tried; and then she did find an opening to creep through.

The Twins were delighted to see her find this way-in they



had left; for they had put the net to keep out that cunning Jackdaw! They had seen him swoop down when Mrs Blackbird was away, and try to steal an egg for his dinner. But fortunately they had frightened him off.

Now Mrs Blackbird has four babies.